

## The Sun

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Who is This That Speaks for the Administration?

Yesterday the *New York Tribune* published this high-sounding announcement by an Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York:

"Mr. GUTHRIE's victory in the Northern Securities case will have far-reaching results. Mr. COCHRAN, leading for the Democrats, in a brilliant speech in the House, declared that the sum total of the Administration's move against the Northern Securities was to eliminate HANCOCK and interfere with the Hill-Morgan group in the control of the transportation systems involved in that controversy; but the decision of Judge BRADFORD shows that the President's policy against illegal combinations in restraint of trade will be carried to its ultimate limit by the fearless men who preside over our courts."

The foregoing remarks of an Assistant District Attorney refer to the action of United States District Judge BRADFORD at Trenton on Friday in the matter of the application for a preliminary injunction to prevent the pro rata distribution of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock held by the Northern Securities Company until the courts shall have determined the merits of the question.

Who is the Assistant District Attorney that undertakes to give a public exposition of the bearing of the Trenton injunction upon the policy of the Administration, the future of great railroad interests and the probable attitude of the Federal courts toward litigants as yet unheard?

His name is WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE, and until recently he hailed from that part of Delaware which belongs to J. EDWARD ANDERSON. Five or six days ago he was appointed to his present office in New York.

Is Mr. BYRNE, lately of Delaware, the chosen exponent in this region of Executive and judicial policy? If not, we respectfully invite the attention of Attorney-General MOODY to his case.

Embarrassing friends. Judge PARKER's friends will notice with satisfaction and Mr. ROOSEVELT's friends with dismay the animosity of the Populists and radicals to the Democratic candidate. The old Populists are trumpeting loudly. They insist upon releasing themselves from what the Hon. MILTON PARK, chairman of the Texas Populist committee, calls "the fatal and withering embrace of the Democratic party." PARKER and plutocracy will not let them sleep. In this State they are going to do their best for WATSON and TIBBLES—the Hon. TOM WATSON of the bronze poll and the staccato histories.

It may be said that these gentlemen are rather noisy than formidable; that Populism is moribund and the Populist vote a negligible quantity. Besides, these fanatics don't love ROOSEVELT; they hate PARKER.

Still, we fancy that the Hon. GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU or any other prudent Republican would prefer that the Populists should accept PARKER. Their opposition tends to emphasize his conservative position and his appeal to conservative voters.

Embarrassing likewise to the Republicans is the course of the editor of the *Western Laborer* of Omaha, described as the "most influential labor paper in the West." He resigns his place as general organizer of the American Federation of Labor. He glares savagely at "Wall Street, the banks, trusts and corporations," and he promises that his paper shall "support ROOSEVELT with all its power and might."

In 1896 and 1900 the *Western Laborer* supported BREYER. Now it prefers ROOSEVELT to PARKER.

Mr. ROOSEVELT cannot wave away such partisans. He has done much to win their allegiance. But it would be much more agreeable if they would not tell their love. They are confoundedly in the way.

## Newfoundland and the French Islands.

The London *Daily Mail* publishes a despatch from its Paris correspondent stating that there is a hitch in the ratification of the recently effected Anglo-French convention. The obstacle is found in French doubt of the good intentions of the Newfoundland Government. This is somewhat vague, but it is easy to see that France may harbor a feeling of uncertainty regarding the attitude of Newfoundland toward her remaining interests at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and that the relinquishment of French rights on what is known as the "Treaty Coast" would deprive France of certain powers of reprisal in the event of legislation by Newfoundland which would be unfavorable to St. Pierre and Miquelon.

The rights of France on the shore of the main island and French ownership of two small groups of islands only a few miles away have long been a thorn in the side of Newfoundland. Economically, the islands are utterly worthless except as a base for fisheries, by which their population of about 8,000 now presumably earns a living. Strategically, they may almost be said to command the entrance to Canada's great waterway. Newfoundland and to some extent Canada are concerned over an alleged proposal of Senator LODGE that these

islands be acquired by the United States as a base for our fishing interests, making us virtually independent of Newfoundland in the matter of bait and harbor privileges. As Newfoundland's Bait Act has borne oppressively upon the Pierrois fishermen, and as its operation against American fishermen could be made perhaps equally oppressive, it is a fair inference that our neighbors in that region suspect Mr. LODGE of ulterior motives whose conversion into a fact would be detrimental to the interests of both Canada and Newfoundland.

Newfoundland has two special grounds of complaint against the French colony. One is that a French bounty paid on fish exported by the Pierrois handicaps her own fishermen in the markets, particularly those of Europe. This bounty is reported as amounting to more than \$1,000,000 a year. In the *July Macmillan's Magazine* Mr. P. T. MCGRATH, a recognized authority on Newfoundland topics, says: "Briefly stated, these bounties are equal to two-thirds of the value of every hundredweight of fish taken from the water by the Frenchmen." This system is so far injurious to the interests of Newfoundland fishermen that the insular authorities have essayed such reprisals as they could by their Bait Act and other measures. France doubtless feels that Newfoundland may even resort to more radical measures, and that relinquishment of her present rights on the shore would leave her virtually at the mercy of a people whose attitude is one of marked animosity.

The other ground of complaint is that the French islands are little else than a hotbed of smugglers and a distributing point for a very large amount of smuggled goods. The field of operation is said to be not Newfoundland alone, but to extend up to the St. Lawrence to Quebec. Of this there is probably no doubt. Various seizures have been made, and there seems to be full evidence of the operation of a fairly extensive institution. Mr. MCGRATH estimates the annual loss in revenue to Newfoundland at \$100,000, and says that the Canadian authorities estimate the loss to the Dominion at \$500,000 to \$600,000 a year.

In view of these facts it would not be surprising if France were to ask from England some fuller measure of protection against possible adverse legislation on the part of Newfoundland than is furnished by the recent treaty.

## Nearly Ten Million Negroes.

The last Bulletin of the Census Bureau as to the negroes in the United States, and it is the most complete study of its subject which has ever been made. A great mass of statistics is collected and analyzed in a stout quarto of more than three hundred pages, from which we shall pick out only a few of the salient facts.

The United States contains the greatest number of negroes of any country outside of Africa—about nine and a quarter millions. Of these, all except less than 3 per cent. are in this continent or within the boundaries of the United States.

They stood before our insular possessions, and nearly nine-tenths of these continental negroes are in the Southern States, and more than three-tenths in the three States of Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama.

In from one-ninth to one-sixth of the negroes there is a measure of white blood; but the statistics as to this matter cannot be regarded as accurate, for the fact of the mixture of blood is not easily obtainable by enumerators. Trustworthy, however, is the conclusion that this admixture, as determined, is most prevalent where the negroes, proportionately to the whites, are fewest, and least where they are most numerous. For example: In South Carolina, where nearly three-fifths of the total population is negro, there is the smallest percentage of white admixture; and in Mississippi, where the negroes are nearly as numerous, the admixture is very slight proportionately. In Maine, where in a total population of nearly seven hundred thousand there were only 1,319 negroes in 1900, the mulattoes were about three-fifths. In South Carolina, where there were nearly eight hundred thousand negroes, the proportion of mulattoes was less than a tenth.

The Northern States where negroes are most numerous are these:

Negroes, 1900.	Whites, 1900.
Pennsylvania..... 164,945	Indians..... 67,508
New York..... 164,945	Massachusetts..... 21,974
Illinois..... 164,945	Michigan..... 15,518
New Jersey..... 60,844	Connecticut..... 15,228

In these States were nearly seven-eighths of all the negroes in the North. The table is of significance as an explanation of the plank in the Republican platform concerning Southern legislation as to negro voting.

About two-thirds of the negroes are engaged in agriculture, the remainder in many other occupations.

This list of certain employments in which negroes were engaged in 1900 is interesting and suggestive:

Teachers and professors.....	21,268
Carpenters and joiners.....	21,114
Barbers.....	19,942
Clergymen.....	18,930
Masons.....	18,887
Boatmen.....	18,872
Engineers and firemen.....	10,227
Blacksmiths.....	10,104
Book and shoe makers.....	4,574
Musicians and teachers of music.....	3,241
Actors and showmen.....	2,023
Physicians and surgeons.....	1,734
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	729
Stenographers and typewriters.....	695
Artists and teachers of art.....	226
Dentists.....	212
Commercial travelers.....	187
Electricians.....	185
Architects.....	52

It is interesting to note that from 1890 to 1900 negro clergymen increased more rapidly than whites: negro 27.7 per cent., or from 12,159 to 15,528, and white from 79,752 to 94,497, or 24.3 per cent. Among the negroes the proportion of clergymen in the population is more than among the whites. For each 100,000 negroes there were 171 clergymen, to 141 for the whites. In the South the proportions are 160 negro and 129 white. In the North the relative number of negro preachers is much greater.

In 32 of the cities of the Union there were more than 10,000 negroes in 1900,

and their aggregate negro population was nearly a million. Washington was the city with the largest negro population. It had about seven thousand more than Baltimore and nine thousand more than New Orleans, the greatest of the Southern cities. With the exception of those cities, Philadelphia, with 62,913, and New York, with 60,666, had more negroes than any Southern city. In New York were nearly twice as many negroes as in Richmond; and, we may add, the Virginians in New York, white and negro, were equal in number to more than a quarter of the whole population of the Virginia capital.

The percentage of negroes to the population, of course, is far greater in the Southern cities. In Charleston and Savannah they are more than half.

Nine-tenths of the negroes, but only one-fourth of the whites of the Union, lived in the South in 1900. In the North the negro is about as preeminently an inhabitant of a city as in the South he is of the country.

From the civil war to 1900 the negro population of the Union about doubled, or in exact figures, increased from 4,441,830 in 1850 to 8,835,994 in 1900. In the Southern States distinctly the increase was from 4,097,111 in 1850 to 7,922,999 in 1900. This growth suggests, first, that the negro has had good treatment at the South; and, secondly, that the day is far distant when he will cease to be the main reliance of the South as a laborer.

Man the Exhibit. The decision of President ROOSEVELT in regard to the raiment of the Igorrotes has happily rendered improbable a Filipino outbreak on United States soil. It was, of course, a delicate question that confronted the management of the St. Louis fair. In its lowest terms it amounted practically to this: Was man in the form of an exhibit to enjoy greater freedom in matters of apparel and greater range of choice in the selection of his wardrobe than man in the form of a mere observer or random spectator? Had one of the latter class, a Bostonian, for example, presented himself at the main gate of the exposition clad in a spear and a strip of cloth two inches wide, it is reasonably safe to assume that his case would never have journeyed as far as the Board of Lady Managers. It, and he, would have been settled summarily elsewhere.

That the Igorrotes were permitted to to array themselves and to live undisturbed their undraped lives for at least several days is abundant proof that man the exhibit does possess certain advantages which man the observer lacks. Of these advantages, thanks to President ROOSEVELT, he is not to be deprived; and as the fair will close before cold weather sets in, he is not likely to relinquish them voluntarily.

Whether, during the last fortnight, the Igorrotes appreciated the gravity of their position, no one thus far has been able to say. Certainly, there have been no petitions, no signed statements, no exclusive interviews with the aid of an obliging interpreter. That Dr. WILSON, who has charge of the Philippine exhibits at the fair, may have taken pains to keep from the Igorrotes any suspicion of the slightest inking of the matter, the hundreds of indignant letters, speaking harshly of their clothes, had been received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, would not only have caused them acute and painful embarrassment, but would have prompted within them the perfectly natural conclusion that the American people, by whom they had been benevolently assimilated, were shockingly ignorant of the simplest rules of courtesy to strangers.

No unjust an impression, so deep a misunderstanding, is fortunately impossible now. But merely as an afterthought, nothing more, can it be that the fair's advertising man is a full blooded Igorrote?

A Southern Religious Movement. Last month a "Christian Pavilion" on the world's fair grounds at St. Louis was dedicated "for the advancement of CHRIST'S Kingdom." It was built at a cost of about \$4,000 by the denomination of Christians called the Disciples of Christ, and is in the form of a hexagonal, corresponding to the "Bethany study" of ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the founder of the denomination, in 1812. As we learn from the *Church Economist*, it is to be primarily a "social center" for the Disciples, but also a common "evangelical agency."

This denomination of the Disciples, or the "Church of Christ," is little known comparatively heretofore and also in the East generally, though it has five churches in New York, and one President of the United States, President GARFIELD, was a preacher of its faith; yet of all the Churches of this country its recent growth has been the greatest. Between 1890 and 1903 it nearly doubled its membership, increasing from 841,061 to the great total of 1,295,798. It is now, as this table of the membership of the largest American Churches in 1903 will show, sixth in rank among them, according to statistics published by the Federation of Churches:

Negroes, 1900.	Whites, 1900.
Roman Catholics..... 6,820,114	Methodists..... 6,192,104
Baptists..... 4,705,778	Lutherans..... 2,976,778
Presbyterians..... 1,691,422	Episcopalians..... 1,285,798
Disciples..... 1,295,798	Episcopalians..... 782,543

The Disciples are distinctly American in origin, and they have points of affinity with the Baptists. The founder of the sect, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of Bethany, Va., the son of an Irishman who emigrated in 1808, was originally a Presbyterian, but he went over to the Baptists in 1812, and like them the Disciples practice baptism by immersion, and of believers only. They differ from them in certain refinements of doctrine, but chiefly in making belief in CHRIST their one article of faith.

The Disciples, relatively few at the East, are now numerous at the South and in some of the Western States. Their propaganda may be called, more particularly, a Southern movement. At one time they were violently opposed by the Baptists, who, together with the Methodists, make up the great bulk of religious believers in the South. This leads us to say that the most distinctively Protestant part of the Union is the South. Foreign immigration to those States has been so small that the Roman Catholics are relatively few, except in Louisiana and Maryland. Of the Roman Catholic doctrine for the propagation of Roman Catholic doctrine have been conducted in the South, chiefly by Paulist Fathers, but so far little impression seems to have been made on Southern Protestantism, in which is included so great a majority of the religious believers, white and black, especially in the Baptist and Methodist Churches.

It is not remarkable, therefore, that at a world's fair held in a Southern city the essentially Southern denomination of the Disciples should have secured the distinction of erecting a "Christian Pavilion."

The Shrewd Small Tradesmen. The first effect of the butchers' strike in the meat trade was felt in the most densely populated quarters of the city, where the retail dealers in meat, seeing an opportunity to add a little to their receipts, raised the prices on the wares they had on hand, and explained to indignant customers that the increase was necessary because of the struggle between the butchers and their employers. They sold at abnormal profits goods they had purchased at normal cost, raising their retail prices before the wholesalers had increased the quotations to them.

It will be remembered that in 1902 the price of coal rose earlier and higher in those parts of the city where fuel is purchased by the bucketful than in any other section. Finally, to prevent this injustice, the coal companies induced several large dealers to enter the bucket trade for the protection of the consumers from their regular dealers.

Many a housewife paid more for a tin dipper or a pair of tin McKinley tariff went into the pocket of some dealer who had increased his price on tin plates an opportunity to make a little money. When the Dingley tariff was passed by Congress shrewd traders in many articles made it an excuse to hoist prices, although they had no reason to do so save their desire to fatten their bank accounts.

Whatever may be thought of the ethics of a merchant who squeezes an extra penny out of his customers under false pretences, these numerous experiences serve to indicate the selfish alertness of traders in every kind of commodity.

## He Must Come Back.

At last we lift our heads from the wave of distress which has submerged the United States since the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Dedham, Mass., spoke these awful words at St. Louis:

"I may vote for PARKER, but I shall take no part in the campaign."

"I shall look to the future for judgment on my action."

One vote, even if cast by a great silver statesman's hand, can matter little to Judge PARKER. But how can there be a campaign without the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS? Who else can carry Vermont for the Democrats? Who else can inject panic into the souls of the Maine Republicans? What other voice of fire can cook the lobsters in their pots in Plymouth Bay, roast the Rocky Point clams and make the peaceful Mashpee Indians yell the scolding chorus?

We don't ask the immortal WILLIAMS to take a part in the campaign. The whole of it is all too little for him. Such as it is, let him have it. Judge PARKER is generous and knows Mr. WILLIAMS.

We have a right to ask this. For at least twenty-two years we have stood upon the watchtower and proclaimed WILLIAMS.

And here is WILLIAMS scolding the living present and looking to the future. The future will be very busy and there are many WILLIAMS. Now is the time for the Dedham DEMOCRATS to come and pour forth. He will. This petulance will pass. Unless it does there can be no campaign.

The value of the fire drill is demonstrated so frequently in the public institutions, wherein it is established that the folly of neglecting it, wherever large numbers of people are housed together regularly is apparent. Yesterday the boys in the Catholic Protective saved their lives without confusion and prevented the destruction of the whole plant of the institution. When it is considered that the fire drill in every manufacturing establishment, conscientiously practiced, might save the lives of great numbers of persons in time of danger, and might also prevent heavy property loss, it is surprising that employers generally do not establish it.

The appreciative peach eater who has extolled in THE SUN the merits of the juicy, freestone supplies from Georgia, spoke not a bit too highly of the delicious fruit. It is Georgia's greatest peach year, and it is estimated that by Aug. 1 fully 9,000 cars loads will have been distributed to all the great centres of consumption east of the Mississippi River.

Several years ago Georgia came to the front as one of the great peach producing States, and she is now a leading factor in the market. Her last great peach crop was in 1902, when 2,200 car loads were distributed. But the yield of that year will probably be more than doubled this season, for the weather conditions have been remarkably favorable, there have been very few insect pests or fungus troubles, and the crop is both large and the best that Georgia has ever grown.

The length and thorough thickness of the chain that binds it quite innocuous to men who, in the course of science, find would look on something out of nature's wonder book.

At this time, however, the King of England is so busy with the duties of his office that he is unable to attend to the duties of his office.

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will contribute about 250 carloads to the supply, and five or six other orchards in Georgia will each ship 100 carloads or more.

Perfect organization of transportation and market facilities are required to dispose of such a quantity of fruit so early in the season. We have the facilities, and Georgia's fine crop will be well out of the way before the later supplies arrive.

The drowsy midsummer hush has fallen upon Oyster Bay—the dead doldrums calm of listless airs and flapping sails, with only the silence itself that is strenuous. It will be a rare shock and surprise to the people of the town when, on Wednesday, the tidings reach there that some time in June last past there was a nomination made in Chicago for the Presidency. Surely, it would seem better if these startling bits of news could be broken gradually.

## Governor Odell and the Grade Crossings.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your editorial reference in Thursday's Sun to Governor Odell's stand in relation to the abolition of grade crossings was timely and most welcome. We have in Mount Vernon one of the most dangerous grade crossings in the State. It is known as the Mount Vernon avenue crossing of the Harlem Railroad, and is situated at the foot of a steep hill, with electric railways terminating on both sides of it. Thousands of persons cross the tracks every day. This crossing has its record of deaths—two within the past month—and scarcely a day goes by without a number of narrow escapes.

About a year and a half ago some of our citizens took the trouble to prepare a measure looking to the abolition of this dangerous crossing. The consideration of the Legislature, and they went to the expense, in time and money, of journeying to Albany to present the bill. After the bill had been approved by the Legislature, all their labor came to naught through the veto of the carefully prepared measure by the Governor. The measure in question had been drawn up in a spirit of fairness to the three parties concerned—the State, the city and the railroad company.

The writer would like to know whether the approval because of the fear of establishing a precedent, on the ground that if an appropriation were granted to Mount Vernon it would probably be demanded by other municipalities for a similar grant for a like purpose.

It may well be said that the State could not spend its money to any better advantage than in doing away with these death traps. The highest duty of the State is the protection of the lives of its citizens. Where New York, the mighty Empire State, spends \$100,000 for this purpose, Massachusetts spends millions.

While desiring to give Governor Odell full credit for the many excellent measures he has approved during the time he has been in office, it will nevertheless be a welcome change to those who are deeply concerned about this matter when we have an Archibishop of Canterbury who takes the lives of the people of the State over and above any pet scheme of legislation.

MOUNT VERNON, July 15.

EDWARD L. FORDSTON.

Churches and the Competition for Corners. From the *Church Economist*.

Has the time come when the church cannot afford the corner? We know not, but the drift is that way. The corner, under our modern conditions, is a thing of the past. The church, as we come to it, and only certain constructions, representing certain industries, can occupy it.

Churches are still using corner lots, but not new churches. The corner lot is a thing of the past. The church, as we come to it, and only certain constructions, representing certain industries, can occupy it.

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## THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE ANGLICAN PRIMATE WHO WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES THIS MONTH.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The London *Times* having announced "with authority" that the Archbishop of Canterbury will leave England some time in August on a visit to the United States, a description of the Archbishop's striking personality and also a consideration of the special object of his visit may be interesting.

Dr. Davidson is a Scotchman, the son of a physician. He was educated at the University of London next to the royal Princes. His name stands immediately before Prince Leopold, the Duke of Albany. He is a member of the Privy Council and a Knight of the Garter. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the spiritual adviser of the late Queen Victoria when he was Bishop of Winchester, and Clerk of the Closet, and was present at the death of the late Queen. On the death of Archbishop Benson he was offered the Archbishopric of Canterbury, but declined on the score of health. When Archbishop Temple died he accepted the post.